

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 16th November, 1882.**

**POLITICAL.**

With reference to the Cairo telegram of the 7th November, stating that the President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers has replied to the French Comptroller-General that, as the English Comptroller-General holds aloof from the sittings of the Council, it is inexpedient to admit the French Comptroller to the sittings, the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 7th November contains a picture, in which Egyptian affairs are represented as a cup of milk, and England and France as two flies in the cup. The Egyptian Prime Minister takes out the fly, called France, from the cup and throws it away, but the other fly still remains in the cup.

Circulation,  
524 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore) of the 11th November, on the authority of its Kashmir correspondent, refers to the arrival at Kashmir of two Kabuli Sardárs—namely, Colonel Ahmad Khán and Colonel Abdul Razzáq Khán—whose

The expulsion of two Sardárs from Kabul by the Amir.

Circulation,  
440 copies.



property has been all confiscated by Abdul-Rahman Khán, and who have been expelled from Kabul ; praises the Mahá-rájá of Kashmir for the hospitality he has shown to them ; and remarks that it is believed that the Government will ere long send for them to British territory and make suitable arrangements for their support.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Sáhas* (Allahabad) of the 8th November states that it would seem that the editor of the *Pioneer* has been grieved to the heart by the appointment of Babu Ramesh Chander Datt, C.S., as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Balesar for three months. In its issue of the 26th October last our contemporary says that there is no harm in making natives District Judges, but that the post of Magistrate and Collector is one of great responsibility, and that it should not be thrown open to natives without the sanction of Parliament. Now that the time has arrived when native Civilians are qualified to hold charge of districts according to rule, the matter should be referred to Parliament for decision. A narrow-minded man loses all sense of justice when his own interests seem to be threatened. Does not our contemporary know that the subject was fully discussed in Parliament when the parliamentary statute about the admission of natives to the Civil Service was passed. The Conservatives strongly opposed the proposal, but all their objections were refuted by the Liberals. Under these circumstances, there is no necessity for referring the question again to Parliament. Is it the desire of our contemporary that native Civilians should remain Joint Magistrates all their lives, or that they should be dismissed from the Civil Service? It is the display of such unjust enmity on the part of some Europeans towards natives that prevents the growth of sympathy between the two classes. (The *Bharat Gazette* of the 13th November, in commenting on the same subject, observes that English statesmen have been convinced



that natives make good judicial officers. The appointment of Babu Romesh Chander Mittra as Officiating Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and the elevation of Mr. Mahmud to the Bench of the Allahabad High Court are due to this conviction. But many Englishmen contend that administrative talent is wanting in natives. Just look at the local self-government scheme. To say nothing of the opposition of district officers, even the Bombay Government did not heartily accept the scheme, and for this incurred the displeasure of the Supreme Government. If this scheme, which only places the management of local affairs in the hands of natives, does not find favour with Englishmen, they are sure to oppose the bestowal of high executive offices on natives with all their might. The *Pioneer* is astonished to see that no evil consequences attended the temporary holding of the charge of Balesar by Babu Ramesh Chander Datt, and enters its strong protest against such appointments in future. It would be unjust to exclude native Civilians from the office of Magistrate and Collector. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of State will obtain the sanction of Parliament for their appointment to that office.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 10th November

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The education of the sons of agricultural classes. argues that the spread of education among the sons of landholders and cultivators is necessary for the improvement of agriculture.

The *Astāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore) of the 13th November states

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The sale of adulterated opium in the Panjāb. that the editor has received complaints from Lahore and other places in the Panjāb to the effect that the opium sold by contractors is adulterated. This is a source of great inconvenience to opium-eaters. Aloe is generally mixed with the drug. The Panjāb Government should order revenue officials to examine all opium at the time of importation, and also to pay occasional visits to the shops of contractors and to examine the drug.



Circulation,  
210 copies.

The article headed "Come and let us drive the English out from India, No. III," is continued in the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 1st and 8th November (*vide* Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 2nd November, page 732). Shádán proceeds to observe that no Government can be perfect. He agrees with Mr. Kaye in thinking that in judging of a Government we are not to consider whether it is perfect, but whether it is introducing necessary reforms in the administration with a view to reach perfection; we are not to consider whether the people are satisfied with it, but whether they are more satisfied with it than they were with the Government which ruled half a century ago. The head of a family, with the exercise of all his discretion and foresight, cannot avoid mistakes in the management of his own affairs. Then how much more difficult must be the task of a Government which has to manage the affairs of millions of men. The difficulties of government are necessarily considerably increased in a country like India, which is inhabited by peoples which follow so many different religions and speak so many different languages. It is a constant complaint with our countrymen that the higher ranks of the public service are monopolized by Europeans. But in the first place the number of high berths is comparatively very small, and consequently, even if they were more largely bestowed on natives than at present, no large section of the people would benefit by this concession. Secondly, it is the paramount duty of Government to place the administration of the country in the hands of those men who are most capable of conducting it, and no one can deny that natives, as a nation, are far behind Englishmen in education and civilization. Natives are yet tyros in the art of government. If the administration were suddenly placed in their hands, the result would be most disastrous to the country and the Government alike. Government has established schools and colleges for our education at a great cost, and has been gradually giving us an increased share in the



administration. If we compare our present condition to what it was before, we may be said to have made marvellous progress. Our countrymen have been admitted to the Viceroy's Legislative Council and made Puisne Judges of High Courts. Could any one dream a few years ago that a native would be ever raised to the exalted post of Chief Justice of Bengal? The more progress we make in education, the more largely will Government appoint us to offices of trust and responsibility. (*To be continued*).

The same paper of the 1st November states that some time ago the Panjáb Government intended to amalgamate the Public Works Department Press with the Civil Secretariat Press on economical grounds. The rumour about the proposed abolition of the Government presses at Lahore and the making over of all Government printing work to the *Civil and Military Gazette Press*.

It is believed that the proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette Press* have recently made a proposal to the effect that the Government may abolish both these presses and have all its printing work done at their press on contract, and the proposal has been favourably received by Government. But, in our opinion, the matter should be made public before final arrangements are made with them, because other men may come forward to undertake the work at lower rates. Moreover, the Government should not give more than a fixed quantity of work to one private press in order that not one but many press-owners may benefit by these Government contracts.

The same paper of the 8th November complains that there is generally great delay in the publication of the Urdu translations of the Panjáb Administration Reports. The Urdu version of the Report for 1880-81 has just been published, while the English Report for 1881-82 has already appeared. What interest can the public now feel in a Report which describes the events of 1880? The English and vernacular versions of the Reports should be published simultaneously, and should also be more widely circulated.



The same paper contains a picture in which Lord Ripon is represented as boiling "*Khaydli pulao*"\* in a caldron. The *khaydli pulao* is Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme. The Governor of Bombay, who has incurred the displeasure of the Supreme Government for his resolution on local self-government, stands near Lord Ripon with his head bent in grief. Sir Charles Aitchison zealously stirs and trims the fire under the caldron with a large iron bar, while district officers are busy pouring water on the fire from skins, which they carry on their backs, to extinguish it. *Punch*, addressing Lord Ripon, says :—" Mr. cook, don't lose heart."

Local self-government.

Circulation,  
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 8th November publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Núr Khán, Rasáládár, 7th Bengal Cavalry. The writer states that the men, who rendered services to Government during the late mutiny, have generally all received titles, lands, &c. But it is to be regretted that some native military officers still remain unrewarded. Their services were acknowledged in General Orders, and they have also got certificates which bear testimony to their services. Where are General Outram and General Havelock now who made strong promises of medals, titles, and jágirs to the army on the 8th October, 1857? It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon's Government will recognise the services of the men in question in a suitable way.

The need of a manual for the guidance of patwáris in Kumaun.

The *Almorah Akhbár* of the 6th November urges that a Manual should be prepared for the guidance of patwáris (village accountants) in Kumaun. It should contain clear and brief instructions, which may be of use to them in the performance of their multifarious duties, and should be

Circulation,  
80 copies.

\* *Pulao* is a rich Muhammadan dish of rice boiled in soup, and *khaydli pulao* (literally imaginary *pulao*) is a native proverb, and means building castles in the air.



written in simple language. There is reason to think that such a Manual has already been compiled for the patwáris in the plains, and that a class has been also established for the instruction of candidates for patwáriships and kanúngoships under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but that Manual can be of little use to the patwáris in Kumaun, because the rules in force in Kumaun are quite different.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 6th November highly approves of the proposed establishment of agricultural banks, and remarks that these banks will make cultivators independent of mahájans, and will thus tend to greatly improve their condition. It is to be hoped that our well-to-do countrymen will heartily co-operate with Government in the execution of this useful scheme.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 11th November publishes an account of the Viceroy's late visit to Lahore, and also a vernacular translation of the Municipal address and His Excellency's reply thereto.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (a weekly Anglo-Maráthi journal, which has been lately started at Hardá, in the Central Provinces, and which has now been received for the first time in this office), in commenting on the early retirement of Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in its issue of the 8th November, remarks :—

“ There may be very few officers in the Central Provinces Commission possessing a thorough acquaintance with the people of the Provinces, their customs, prejudices, and their wants, like our retiring Chief Commissioner. During his incumbency as Settlement Commissioner, he supervised and controlled the settlement operations throughout the Provinces with great tact, energy, and efficiency, and brought his experience to bear on the Settlement Department in all its stages. The successful completion of this most important



work in these Provinces is due to Mr. Morris' supervision. As Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris' administration has been quiet and unostentatious. Though he does not seem to have organized and introduced any new changes or reforms, he was able to maintain the vigour and efficiency of all departments under his control. He greatly improved the position and prospects of the native officials, for which the whole class must feel indebted to him. Mr. Morris' favourite schemes were the Chattisgarh State Railway and the Charwa Colonization Scheme. The first scheme has now become an accomplished fact. It was through Mr. Morris' constant advocacy that the Government of India were induced to accord their sanction for the construction of this railway. The construction of this line has conferred many benefits on the people of these Provinces. It has opened out a granary to meet a sudden demand on grain during famine. It has afforded facilities for profitable trade and manufacture, and has become a means for developing the resources of the country. The scheme for colonizing the Charwa tract in the Hoshangabad district has unfortunately ended in failure.

"We hear a movement has been set on foot to collect subscriptions for perpetuating Mr. Morris' name here. A central committee has, we are informed, representing all classes of people, been formed at Nagpur, and all the districts have been requested to join in the movement. If this be so, it is a move in the right direction. The form which the memorial will take will depend upon the amount of subscriptions which will be raised. The movement has our hearty sympathy, and we commend it to all classes of people for their ready response and hearty co-operation."

The Central Provinces  
Tenancy Bill.

The same paper also contains the  
following :—

**"THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL No. III.**

(continued.)

"You have relied mainly upon the proprietary sanad and the wājib-ul-arz. I am not aware of their containing any



clause disclaiming all future right of interference for the protection of the cultivating classes. But however that may be, these documents did not create new rights; in them were simply recorded rights already conferred. Now, the question, what rights should be conferred on the *málguzárs* was decided some time previous to 1863, by which time also most of the *málguzárs* had been declared proprietors. But the question of tenant right was reserved for *future* adjudication. This decision took the form of the introduction of Act X. of 1859, so far as the cultivators as a class were concerned. This would go to show that the right of interference, far from being given up, was distinctly reserved when proprietary right was actually conferred.

“ As regards your second proposition, I deny altogether that to adopt measures for the protection of industrious tenants against arbitrary evictions is to encroach upon the proprietary right of the *málguzárs*. It cannot for a moment be contended that our *málguzárs* are absolute owners of land in the English sense of the term, and that their estates are like English estates. Subordinate rights do exist, and the *málguzárs* are as much bound to respect them as the Government is bound to respect their proprietary right. If then Act X., which recognises these subordinate rights to a certain extent, is not an encroachment upon the *málguzári* right, I fail to see why the present Bill should be looked upon as such. There is no difference in principle between the two. If the Government, with a view to the protection of the cultivators, had the right to introduce Act X., and thus to qualify the proprietary right created by itself, it has now an equal right to amend that Act so as to carry out the main object of its introduction. If that Act has served its time and has ceased to be as effective as it was when first promulgated, then certainly it is no breach of faith, no encroachment upon the rights of *málguzárs*, to amend it so as to bring it in accord with the altered state of things. That it has lost much of its efficacy and will continue to do so still more in future,



there cannot be any manner of doubt. It must be so. When there are more lands than tenants to cultivate them, and when good tenants are sought after, there is much greater likelihood of their acquiring occupancy right than when increase of population brings on keen competition for land. An enactment, then, which served the purpose of securing the rights of tenants 20 years back may not now give adequate protection to them. Moreover, the unlucky, though probably inevitable, peculiarity of the twelve years' rule is that the "worst landlords fare best under it, the best fare worst." The sooner this is put an end to, the better. The humane landlord, who has no wish to ruin his tenantry, need fear nothing under the present Bill. The real sufferers will be the rapacious landlords, who, regardless of the suffering inflicted, exact the fullest commercial rent by repeated evictions and enhancements.

"There is an important omission in your advocacy of the rights of *málguzárs*. You have made no attempt to justify their opposition to the Bill on the broad principle of justice and equity. You have not shown that the measure will injure the country at large. *That* should have been your standpoint to survey the probable effects of its introduction. Will it or will it not result in public good? You have, no doubt in a sort of half-hearted fashion, quoted the following passage from the *málguzárs*' memorial; 'We have spent heavy sums of money,' &c., &c. Now, with regard to this, I would like very much to know where these wells, tanks, and other works of improvement are. It is a well-known fact that improvements are generally made by the tenants, and the number of *málguzárs* who help their tenants in this respect is so small that no argument in favor of the latter, *as a class*, can be based thereupon. It is the general practice to reclaim waste lands by leasing the same out to tenants on easy terms. And even where the *málguzárs* have assisted the tenants in this respect, they have reaped the full benefit of such assistance by way of increased rent. As for advancing cash and grain for



purposes of cultivation, the less said about the generosity of the málguzárs in this matter, the better. They have, no doubt, done so in many instances; but have they not realized *sawai*, *dursawai* interest and compound interest upon all such advances? Where is, then, the inequity and the hardship if the law intervenes between them and their ryots and prevents them from turning the whole population into one dead level of poverty-stricken agriculturists? I have already taken too much of your space.

"B."

#### NATIVE STATES.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for October publishes an article communicated by one Muhammad Murád Ali of Ajmere. The writer says that the *Pioneer* in a late issue referred to the case of an Indian woman who went to Baluchistán via Bombay and there sold her children. The writer then proceeds to complain that slave trade still prevails in a large degree in the Native States, especially in Rajputana and Central India. In Native States the Chiefs, Jágirdárs, Thákurs, Mahájans and other well-to-do persons have all got both male and female slaves. Many poor men voluntarily sell their children to them. Poor orphans are seized merely as such and made slaves. If any woman of ill fame commits a crime, she is not fined, but her daughter or son is taken from her and made a slave. If a poor Ját or Gújar borrows money from a Mahájan and does not repay it, the Mahájan appeals to the State officials for the recovery of his money. They arrest the debtor and greatly harass him. If he pays his debt, well and good, otherwise they induce him to make over his son or daughter, if he has any, to the Mahájan in lieu of his debt. Some time ago a woman of Tonk, who had been married to a man at Kishangarh, deserted her husband and went and lived with a Ját. A Musalmán horseman in the service of the Nawáb of Tonk was also in love with her. He resigned his post and came to Kishangarh in search of her. There a

Circulation,  
250 copies.



man told him that he had two enemies at a village in Ajmere, and that if he killed them, he would assist him in obtaining the woman. The horseman agreed to his proposal and killed his two enemies. The horseman was sentenced to death by the Commissioner of Ajmere. The Ját was fined by the Rájá and the woman had to surrender her daughter, who was beautiful and seven years old at the time. The girl is still among the female slaves of the Rájá. These slaves in the Native States have to do all sorts of menial work at their masters' houses. If the master has any young and beautiful female slave, he makes her his concubine. Well-to-do persons give some of their slaves to their daughters as part of their dowries at the time of marriage. There must be about 200,000 such slaves in the Rajputana States. About 2,000 of these slaves have managed to escape from their masters' houses and sought shelter under British rule at Ajmere. It is to be regretted that the British Government, which has put down slave trade in other countries at an enormous cost, should allow this nefarious trade to flourish in Native States. In a future issue the writer will show in what forms slavery exists in British India.

The same correspondent of the same paper complains that in some Native States in India no written code of law exists. The officials administer justice as they please. The Government should advise all native chiefs to introduce British laws in their territories. If any of them are unwilling to adopt those laws, they should be required to act upon the Muhammadan and Hindú laws.

Circulation,  
210 copies.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 1st November, writing from Farídkot, complains of the alleged prevalence of maladministration in that State. The State officials are quite incompetent, and the simple-hearted Mahárájá is a mere puppet in their hands. They have brought a false suit against



Sardár Bír Singh, and have uselessly spent a great deal of money in prosecuting it. It has been already dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner, but they have now instituted an appeal in the Chief Court. The darbár has made a road from Farídkot to British territory, but a toll is levied on all traffic that is carried on that road.

It appears from the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 11th

Circulation,  
299 copies.

The subscriptions collected at Haidarabad by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán for the Muhammadan College at Aligarh.

November that the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán, who lately went to Haidarabad to appeal to the nobility and gentry of that place for aid to the

Muhammadan College at Aligarh, returned to Aligarh on the 8th November. In addition to the estate, valued at Rs. 90,000, yielding a monthly income of Rs. 300, formerly granted by the Nizám, His Highness granted another estate, valued at Rs. 60,000, yielding Rs. 200 a month, and also gave a donation of Rs. 10,000 cash. Altogether the Saiyid was able to collect subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 90,468-9-1 during his late visit. Full details are given in the paper. Nawáb Sháháb Jang Bahádur has promised a monthly subscription of Rs. 50. If a deed, confirmed by the Nizám's Government, for the permanent grant of this allowance is secured, this will bring in an additional sum of Rs. 15,000, and thus raise the total amount of subscription to Rs. 1,05,468-9-1.

#### RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The alleged misconduct of a European railway servant at Vazirabad towards passengers.

10th November complains that on the 2nd November he saw a young European railway servant and the railway police constables freely beating native passengers with sticks at the Vazirabad station. When the writer protested against the misconduct of the European, and asked him to treat the passengers with greater leniency, he assaulted him also. The writer threatened to prosecute him. This threat brought him to his senses, and he apologized to him. Railway



servants have to deal with old men, women and children. It is necessary that they should be good-natured and amiable men. Railway authorities should see that their subordinates always treat the passengers with kindness.

The *Sádiq-ul-Akhbár* (Baháwalpur) of the 26th October

The alleged misconduct of some railway employes towards a native of Baháwalpur.

refers to the alleged misconduct of some railway employes at the Baháwalpur Railway Station towards a horseman in the service of the Baháwalpur State, and asks Government to adopt measures to protect passengers from violence at the hands of railway servants. When the horseman was assisting his two wives, mother-in-law, and daughter in getting into the carriage reserved for females at Multan, one Nihála, Railway Guard, ordered him to go away and said that he would assist them. The horseman said that they were his relatives and that he would not allow a stranger to touch them. To this the guard replied that he would serve him out. On the arrival of the train at Baháwalpur, when the horseman left his carriage and came to assist his female relatives in alighting from the carriage, he found that his mother-in-law, older wife and daughter had left the carriage and stood on the platform at a distance from the carriage, his younger wife had just alighted from the carriage and left a cloth worth Rs. 10 in the carriage. When he tried to enter the carriage to fetch the cloth, the said Nihála, Sultán, a railway police constable, and Ganri Shankar, ticket collector, prevented him from entering the carriage, and violently pushed both him and his wife. He fell on the railroad between two carriages and his wife between the carriage and the platform. Both of them were severely hurt. The railway servants in question took up his wife, but no one removed him. He lay where he had fallen, and the whole train passed by him, but he was fortunately not hurt. The railway servants, thinking that he would prosecute them for causing hurt, anticipated him. They falsely charged him with some offence and induced the station-master to make him over to the police.



He was tried by Mr. Harris, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multán, and acquitted.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samáohár* (Allahabad) of the 13th November states that the inhabitants of Dáráganj, Allahabad, are exposed to great inconvenience from the want of a branch post-office at that place. If a man requires a postage stamp or a post-card, he has to go two or three miles to obtain it from the nearest post-office. Dáráganj is a comparatively large town. Many bankers and traders live there, and it is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Muir Gazette* (Meerut) of the 12th November, in its local news column, states that it is rumoured that the whole road from Meerut to Garhmuktesar is to be watered on the occasion of the next annual fair, which is about to be held at the latter place. The road is metalled and is 20 kos long. There is no necessity for watering it. In our opinion it would be better if warm clothing for the amount that is intended to be spent on the watering of the road were purchased and distributed among the poor.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 7th November complains that the management of the boarding-house attached to the Canning College at Lucknow is unsatisfactory, and asks the Principal of the College to see to it.

Circulation, 524 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore) of the 11th November publishes an article communicated by one Ghulám Ahmad from Káthgarh, Hoshiárpur, on the subject of cow-killing. The writer states that, as kine and oxen are so very useful and are considered sacred by the Hindús, the Musalmáns in India should refrain from

Circulation, 440 copies.



killing these animals for food. Several Maulvis, such as the late Maulvi Abdu-l-Ghani, Maulvi Saiyid Mahmūd, &c., have already given *fatwās* in favour of the protection of these animals. On the other hand, some Maulvis argue that an abstention from the use of beef would be heresy. But this is wrong. The use of beef, according to our religion, is only permissive and not compulsory. We do not generally kill horses and camels for food, because they are so costly, but no Maulvi ever considers us unbelievers for that reason. If we abstain from the use of beef from ulterior motives, but do not regard it as unlawful, we cannot be charged with acting in opposition to the dictates of the Qurān. The rural Muhammadan population throughout the country is generally desirous for the prohibition of cow-slaughter. Munshi Nārāyan Dās, a pleader of the Lahore Chief Court, is obtaining signatures of the Musālmāns of Hoshiarpur in favour of such prohibition. It is believed that Swāmi Dayānand Saraswatī intends to forward a memorial, signed both by the Hindūs and Musālmāns, to Government on the subject. In our opinion, the authors of this movement should secure the co-operation of some influential Muhammadan gentlemen and send the memorial through Native Chiefs.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afsar-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Nov. 11th	Nov. 12th	132 copies.
2	<i>Afsar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Bats Singh,	Nov. 6th, 10th & 13th.	" 11th 13th & 16th respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Mania Bakhsh	7th	14th	196 "
4	<i>Ahmad-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-i-Hasan	9th	15th	84 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	9th	13th	70 "
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bilwar Ali	8th	11th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Mian</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	7th	10th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Kan</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mutand Ram	8th & 11th	11th & 15th respectively.	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	8th	11th	100 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	"	125 "
11	<i>Alighur Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	11th & 14th	13th & 16th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almas Akhbar</i>	Almoré	Hindi	Weekly	Sadd Nand	6th	10th	80 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	4th	"	175 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu and English.	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	8th	11th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	9th	10th	200 copies.
16	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Mirza Khan	11th	15th	100 "



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Atalq-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ali Khan.	1882. Nov. 9th	Nov. 15th	150 copies.
18	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	13th	15th	250
19	<i>Bhadrat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-English.	Ditto	Tots Ram	10th	11th	125
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	11th	12th	225
21	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	13th	15th	390
22	<i>Dabdu-l-Mulk</i>	... Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	8th	14th	250
23	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	1st & 8th	13th & 16th respectively.	210
24	<i>Growse Gazette</i>	... B ul a n d - shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sabai	10th	14th	40
25	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	... Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	4th & 11th	11th & 15th respectively.	...
26	<i>Islām</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	10th	11th	250
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	8th & 11th	11th & 14th respectively.	180
28	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	8th	11th	90
29	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	29th & 9th Nov.	11th & 13th respectively.	150
30	<i>Kānūnah</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	13th	16th	250
31	<i>Kash Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	10th	10th	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Govt.)



32	Kāyasth Samāchār ...	Allahabad,	Urdu	...	Monthly	...	Shree Narain	...	12th	...	12th	...	163 copies.
33	Khair Khawā-i-Ālam	Delhi	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Mīr Hasan	...	"	...	"	10th	110 "
34	Khair Khawā-i-Pan-jāb.	Gujranwāla.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	"	...	"	11th	600 "
35	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Jawwād Ali	...	"	8th & 11th	"	11th & 13th respectively.	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
36	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Hafiz Abdu-llah	...	"	5th	"	15th	50 copies.
37	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdul Samad Khān,	...	"	8th	"	11th	209 "
38	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Dās	...	"	"	"	"	250 "
39	Mādrāt Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dās	...	"	6th	"	10th	100 "
40	Mashr-i-Qaizar	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	"	14th	"	15th	175 "
41	Matta-i-Nār	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nabi Bakhsh	...	"	9th	"	11th	37 "
42	Mihri-i-Darkhshān	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	8th	"	13th	180 "
43	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhibu-llah	...	"	"	"	11th	100 "
44	Mirata-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Shyam Narayān	...	"	"	"	10th	250 "
45	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Mukund Rām	...	"	13th	"	16th	250 "
46	Musā-i-Ām	Agra	Urdu	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khān	...	"	10th	"	12th	200 "
47	Meir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Khushwaqt Bai	...	"	12th	"	14th	...
48	Najma-i-Akhdar	Kāswah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rāhu-llah Khān	...	"	8th	"	10th	150 "
49	Najma-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Pratap Krishna	...	"	4th	"	"	130 "
50	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	"	7th & 14th	"	11th & 16th respectively.	99 "
51	Nār Afshān	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	"	9th	"	11th	593 "
52	Nur-i-Budaun	Budaun	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	...	"	"	"	12th	131 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)
53	Naru-i-Abad	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	"	15th	"	16th	...
54	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	11th	"	11th	355 "



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
55	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	Nov. 8th	Nov. 12th	180 copies.
56	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 10th to 16th	" 10th to 16th	620 copies (in
							respectively.	cluding 90
57	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	7th	10th	copies taken
58	Patil's Akhbar	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	13th	16th	by Govt.)
59	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinan-	"	14th	524 "
					dan.	"	"	300 "
60	Prince of Wales	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	12th	"	350 "
	Gazette.					"	"	70 "
61	Rafiq-ul-Am	Shalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwan Chand	10th	"	700 "
62	Rahbar-ul-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	9th & 13th	11th & 14th	430 "
						"	respectively.	"
63	Rota Prakash	Ratlam	Hindia n d	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-	2nd	10th	400 "
			Urdu.		Haqq.	"	"	"
64	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathu Ram	13th	16th	750 "
65	Rakhi Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Maha Narayan	8th	11th	140 "
66	Riyaz-ul-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	12th	14th	250 "
67	Sabha Eupathala	Eupathala	Dime	Ditto	Sharaf-ul-din	12th	13th	113 "
68	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawal-	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	9th	12th	400 "
		pur.				"	"	"
69	Sadma	Allahabad, Bengali		Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	8th	16th	250 "



69	Satdu-l-Akhbar	Budaun	Urdu	Daily	Afzal Ali	Oct. 23th to 9th Nov.	"	"	86	"
70	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Nov. 6th	"	11th	200	"
71	Sawdneh-i-Umri	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Nathu Ram	For the month of Oct.	"	"	90	"
72	Shokh-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Tasawar Husain	Nov. 8th	"	10th	100	"
73	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrāhim.	" 14th	"	16th	175	"
74	Talash	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	" 12th	"	15th	100	"
75	Tibetnu-l-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" "	"	14th	84	"
76	Talish-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wilayat Ali	" 6th	"	"	200	"
77	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 2nd to 9th	"	"	1,100	"
78	Vritt Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 6th	"	11th	135	"
79	Waqye-i-Azam	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	" "	"	"	250	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 20th November, 1882.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

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